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Burma

Solid Wood Products

Annual Report

2003

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Report Highlights:
Export sales of Burmese wood products continue, with teak logs and other tropical hardwood logs the most important products. Annual production of teak logs should remain at about 600,000 cubic meters, while hardwood log production will increase by about 10 percent to 1.97 million cubic meters. Teak log exports should also be stable, at about 300,000 cubic meters. Hardwood log exports should increase slightly, to about 500,000 cubic meters, up from 457,000 cubic meters last year. Illicit sales of wood products occur and are difficult to quantify, as many of them occur in border areas where the Government of Burma's Forest Department has no authority to operate. Burma's forest cover is decreasing at a rapid rate, yet the country still remains one of the most heavily forested in Southeast Asia.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the Government of Burma's (GOB) official data on the forests of Burma (Myanmar) it is claimed that Burma remains about 50 percent forested and possesses sizeable stands of commercial hard woods due to a sound policy of sustainable forest management that has been in place since British times. This "sound policy" of forest management remains so only on paper and has been out of practice since the early 1990's due to the GOB's incessant need for hard currency. From the British Colonial days till the present, revenue derived from the timber trade continues to play a significant part of the economy. Timber is one of the few readily marketable export resources possessed by Burma. The Myanma Timber Enterprise (MTE), an agency under the Ministry of Forestry that has the government monopoly for the export of teak, claims that, based on the sustainable yield of their forest management program, more than 66 million cubic meters of teak have been extracted over period of 132 years and the reserved teak forests remain "intact" to this day. Yet, good quality teak exports have fallen, demonstrating that the available supply of quality teak has dwindled. The most recent assessment by the U.N.'s FAO estimated that 37.2 percent of Burma was covered in closed forest (constituting more than 40 percent of the forest cover), while some GOB Forest Department (FD) staff believe that the figure is closer to 30 percent.

Even though the commercial extraction of teak and tropical hardwoods is controlled under FD regulations and monitoring, population growth and the resulting demand for fuel wood and agricultural land are putting pressure on both the hardwood and other forested areas. Illegal logging of hardwoods continues to be a problem in border areas, where many of Burma's ethnic groups are located. Timber revenues and control over trade at the border has enabled ethnic insurgent groups to gain a source of finance for their conflicts. The GOB has been following a program of exchanging "peace for natural resources" with some of these insurgent groups. Ceasefires are established in exchange for control over timber stands in the insurgent controlled areas. The FD has no authority in these areas, in spite of the directives that establish the FD as the sole authority over commercial extraction of teak and hardwoods. Management of forest (and other natural) resources by many of the cease-fire groups has been poor to nonexistent and much of the natural resources are heavily stressed. Another threat to Burma's forest resources is encroachment by villagers seeking wood for fuel and land for crops. Indeed, much of the increase in food production comes at the expense of large expanses of forest cover. In reality, the FD has no say over the cutting targets that are set by the local ruling government authorities in many areas.

Accurate and reliable statistics on forest area resources, production, consumption, and trade are extremely difficult to obtain given the extent of illicit trade and insufficient government resources to adequately monitor the sector. Please note that this report only includes the Strategic Indicator Table for the Forest Area. Post forecasts that annual production (based on Burma's fiscal year of April/March) of teak logs in 2003/04 will continue to be around 600,000 cubic meters, and rejected teak 41,000 cubic meters. (Rejected teak consists of branches of the teak tree, trunks that have holes, trunks that are not straight, or of such poor quality they cannot meet the set standard for export as logs.) Production of other hardwood logs will be approximately 1,973,000 cubic meters. Lumber output over the same period will be about 48,000 cubic meters of teak and 335,000 cubic meters of other hardwoods.

Burma's export trade is still dominated by logs. Exports of teak logs in calendar year 2003 will be about 300,000 cubic meters, while exports of other hardwood logs will likely be approximately 500,000 cubic meters. Exports of teak lumber will be about 26,000 cubic meters. There is no export of hardwood lumber. The export of teak logs and lumber is monopolized by MTE. The private sector is mostly involved in exporting value added products such as furniture, plywood, etc. The low technological level of the local processing sector hampers production of lumber and other value-added products for domestic use and for export. Commercial extraction of tropical hardwoods, both officially and outside the system, is extremely profitable and an important earner of foreign exchange. It is unlikely that the existing regulations, sound as they might be on paper, can be completely effective in curbing illicit extraction. At the village level, the short-term economic benefits of gathering fuel wood or clearing land for crops simply overrule the longer-term benefits of reforestation or other environment-friendly land management techniques.

PRODUCTION

Burma is a timber surplus country surrounded by timber-deficit countries, such as Thailand, The People's Republic of China, India, and Bangladesh. According to the latest data released by the Forest Department in 2003, total forest cover area was 472,940 square kilometers. Out of a total land area of 676,577 square kilometers, 413,674 square kilometers is within the watershed area of Ayeyarwady River, the largest watercourse in the country. As a result of diverse climatic conditions, the forest flora of Burma ranges from sub-alpine forests in the north through thorn forests in Central Burma to tropical rain forests in the south.

STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLE: FOREST AREA ha/cum)			
Country: Burma	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year 2004	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005
Total Land Area	261,228	261,228	261,228
Total Forest Area	472,940	472,940	472,940
--- Of which, Commercial	434	434	434
--- Of commercial, tropical hard wood			
--- Of commercial, temperate hardwood			
--- Of commercial, soft wood			
Forest type			
--- Of which virgin	472,940	472,940	472,940
--- Of which plantation	777	818	N/A
-- Of which, other commercial (regrowth) ('000 ha)			
Forest Ownership			
--Nationally owned and no commercial access			
-- Nationally owned, commercial logging permitted			
-- Other publicly owned land, no commercial access	Yes	Yes	Yes
-- Other publicly owned land, logging permitted			
--Privately owned commercial forest			
Total volume of Standing Timber (thousand cubic meters)			
-- Of which, Commercial Timber ('000 cum)			
Annual Timber Removal ('000 cum)			
Annual Timber growth Rate ('000 cum)			
Annual Allowable Cut*	1,872	1,872	1,872
*= of which 269,000 cubic meters is teak, for each year			

Forest Cover Change

An assessment of the change in forest cover conducted in 1990 revealed that the actual forested area had decreased at an average annual rate of 220,000 hectares during a period of 14 years from 1975 to 1989. The annual deforestation rate of 0.68 percent of the total area of natural forest as per 1975-1989 data is alarmingly high. However, the physical transfer of forestland into non-forest uses in the same period was only about 15,000 hectares, according to the statistics of the Forest Department (FD). Shifting cultivation, agricultural encroachment and illicit cutting had primarily been responsible for the deforestation.

The FAO estimates that Burma is losing forest cover at a rate of 1.4 percent per year. This is one the highest rates of deforestation, matched only by the Philippines, in Southeast Asia. A Forest Department study done in CY2000 estimated that the rate of loss was only 0.3 percent per year.

Reserved Forest Area

According to the FD, Reserved Forests, Protected Public Forests, and the Protected Areas System are legally constituted as the Permanent Forest Estate (PFE), which cover 17.2 million hectares, constituting 25.4 percent of the total land area of the country. The 1995 Myanmar Forest Policy stipulates that 35 percent of the total land area of the country remain under permanent forest cover.

Forest Area (in sq. miles)

Year	Total Land Area	Total Forest Area	Reserved Forest area	Unclassified Forest area	Others Area
1995/96	261,228	132,686	39,848	92,838	128,542
1998/99	261,228	132,650	44,859	87,791	128,578
1999/00	261,228	132,650	48,612	84,036	128,578
2000/01	261,228	132,650	49,979	82,671	128,578
2001/02	261,228	132,650	53,990	78,871	128,578

Source: Statistical Year Book 2002, from Central Statistics Organization, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Planted Forests

Burma initiated plantation forestry as early as 1856 when small-scale teak plantations were established by the Taungya method. These reached a total of 47,167 hectares at the end of 1941. Large-scale plantation forestry was launched in 1980 and more than 30,000 hectares of forest plantations have annually been formed since 1984. As was clearly stated in the Myanmar Forest Policy of 1995, forest plantations will not be substituted for existing natural forest, but only planted to supplement natural forests. Five different types of forest plantations are established throughout the country: teak, commercial, village wood supply, industrial, and watershed.

Forest Plantations by Type, for 2003

Type of Plantation	Area (hectares)	% of total area
Teak	8,097	27
Commercial	7,164	24
Village Supply	4,395	14
Industrial	3,319	11
Watershed	7,389	24
Total	30,364	100

Special Teak Plantations

The Special Teak Plantation program has a series of eight consecutive phases and has been in implementation since 1998. Each phase, lasting five years, will establish twenty plantation centers. Each center is to plant 405 hectares of teak plantations annually, for a total of 40,500 hectares to be put in at the twenty plantation centers in the first phase. The goal of the Special Teak Plantation program is to establish 324,000 hectares of teak plantations for clear-cut harvesting at the end of a 40-year rotation period. A sustainable production of 1.8 millions cubic meters of teak is estimated to be annually available from 8,100 hectares of these plantations at the end of the rotation. In CY 2003, 8,097 hectares have been planted.

Watershed Management

Watershed Management areas suffering varying degrees of degradation are fairly wide spread due to both natural causes and man-made ones. The total watershed area in Burma is estimated to be about 6,556,000 hectares. Reforestation by plantation is practiced as an urgent measure to rehabilitate degraded watersheds. Since 1981, Burma has been establishing watershed plantations and by the end of 2003, the Dry Zone Greening Department (see below) had established 7,389 hectares. The 1992 enacted Forest law provides the mechanism for declaring certain lands as having protected status as "Watershed Reserved Forests," and protecting public forests for water and soil conservation.

Environmental Management

The Dry Zone of Central Burma covers an area of about 8.72 million hectares in 57 townships. Since 1960 every possible measure to prevent and arrest environmental degradation in this area has been hampered and hindered by an unfavorable climate and increasing population pressures. The foremost fuel wood deficit areas are located in the Central Dry Zone, where people spend much of their days collecting fuel wood. The Dry Zone Greening Department (DZGD) was instituted in 1997 as a new government department to enhance greening and rehabilitation activities for improving the social and environmental stability of the entire Dry Zone. The total area under the charge of the DZGD is about 8,727,716 hectares, constituting 1,529,344 hectares of reserved forests; 3,279,987 hectares of unclassified forests, and 3,918,385 hectares of agricultural land. In 2002/03 the DZGD was able to establish 838 hectares, reaching its target.

Reforestation in Border Areas

Burma's border areas are mostly rugged and mountainous, particularly in the north and east, where many of the national ethnic groups reside. The FD has formed over 2,600 hectares of forest plantation for both local wood supply and rainwater catchments protection. In FY 2003/04, FD was able to plant 306 hectares for commercial plantations, 315 hectares for village wood lots, and distributed 321,000 seedlings free of charge in the border areas.

2003/2004 Seedling Distributions in Plantations

States/Divisions	Type of Plantation (hectares)		Distribution of seedlings (Nos.)
	Village	Commercial	
Chin State	4	20	5,000
Shan State	183	103	90,000
Kachin State	61	61	60,000
Kayin State	4	2	40,000
Kayah State	9	34	30,000
Tanintharyi Division	2	2	40,000
Mon State	0	0	15,000
Rakine State	12	80	11,000
Palaung Region	20	2	15,000
PaO Region	20	2	15,000
Total	315	306	321,000

PSD TABLES

PSD Table						
Country: Burma						
Commodity: Teak Logs (000 Cubic METERS)						
	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004 Forecast	
Market Year Begin						
Production	507	497	584	634	552	567
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	507	497	584	634	522	567
Exports	160	360	160	300	300	300
Domestic Cons.	347	137	424	334	222	267
TOTAL DIST.	507	497	584	634	634	567

PSD Table						
Country: Burma						
Commodity: Tropical Hardwood Logs (000 Cubic METERS)						
	2002 Revised		2003 Estimate		2004 Forecast	
	USDA Official	Revised Estimate	USDA Official	Post Estimate	USDA Official	Post Estimate
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		12/2002		12/2003		01/2004
Production	1346	2044	1414	1856		1973
Imports	0	0	0	0		0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1346	2044	1414	1856		1973
Exports	378	515	378	457		500
Domestic Cons.	968	1529	1036	1399		1473
TOTAL DIST.	1346	2044	1414	1856		1973

PSD Table						
Country: Burma						
Commodity: Teak Lumber (000 Cubic METERS)						
	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin	2002 Revised		2003 Estimates		2004 Forecast	
Production	48	44	55	41		48
Imports	0	0	0	0		0
TOTAL SUPPLY	48	44	55	41		48
Exports	28	22	30	26		26
Domestic Cons.	20	22	25	15		22
TOTAL DIST.	48	44	55	41		48

PSD Table						
Country: Burma						
Commodity: Tropical Hardwood Lumber (000 Cubic METERS)						
	2002 Revised		2003 Estimate		2004 Forecast	
	USDA Official	Revised Estimate	USDA Official	Post Estimate	USDA Official	Post Estimate
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		12/2002		12/2003		01/2004
Production	347	323	349	284		335
Imports	0	0	0	0		0
TOTAL SUPPLY	347	323	349	284		335
Exports	1	0	0	0		0
Domestic Cons.	346	323	349	284		335
TOTAL DIST.	347	323	349	284		335

CONSUMPTION

Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)

The Forest Resources Management system in Burma started by the British in 1856 is said to be still in operation. Confirmed sources said that the AAC only exists on paper. In the first instance, an annual allowable cut (AAC) that had been calculated for the whole of Burma was harvested from ever decreasing areas, as various forest areas became inaccessible due to the insurgency activities over the years. Recently, teak and hardwoods have been increasingly over cut as a result of the regime's need for foreign currency. AAC in reality is being set according to the economic imperative rather than sustainability of production. Nevertheless, the Selection System, initiated by Sir Deitrich Brandis, is an exploitation-cum-cultural system known as the Myanmar Selection System (MSS) that has a felling cycle of 30 years. Teak is generally girdled and then felled 3 years later. All other hardwoods are extracted without girdling. According to the Forest Department, the AAC for teak had been fixed at 609,500 cubic meters until 1996. In that year it was reduced to 269,000 cubic meters, a decrease of 56 percent. The AAC for other hardwoods remains set at 1,603,000 cubic meters.

Extraction

Harvesting of timber, milling and trade in forestry products is mainly done by the MTE. The Extraction Department under MTE is responsible for the harvesting and transportation of teak and non-teak hard wood logs from the forests to various delivery points. In FY 2003/04, the Extraction Department plans to extract 131,000 cubic meters of teak logs, 855,000 cubic meters of hardwood, and 18,000 cubic meters of “reject” teak.

Domestic Marketing and Milling

The local marketing and milling department of the MTE, which process the logs into lumber for distribution in the Burmese market, do domestic marketing and milling. Lumber production in FY 2003/04 (through November) is about 48,000 cubic meters of teak lumber and 335,000 cubic meters of hardwood lumber. MTE plans to sell domestically about 3,000 cubic meters of teak lumber and 120,000 cubic meters of hardwood lumber in FY 2003/04.

Domestic Consumption

MTE has the monopoly on the commercial exploitation of teak wood, from extraction to processing and marketing in all forms. For non-teak wood, established private timber businessmen are granted a license to extract under contract. In the milling and processing of hardwood, local saw mills are issued permits for operating the mills on a yearly basis.

Hardwoods are produced both by MTE and the private sector, with the latter having the larger share. The private sector is allowed to export hardwood logs, lumber, and finished products. The private sector is also allowed to export value added products of teak such as furniture and doors on condition that the wood is purchased through MTE tenders. However, MTE contracts out some of its work to privately run logging companies and timber processing facilities. Despite the cancellation of Thai logging concessions on the Thai-Burmese border, and the GOB's ending of the logging concession system of forest management in 1993, some of the current contracts are referred to as concessions and are operated as such. These lucrative contracts are most often given to companies owned by the ruling elite's relatives and also to companies that have close contacts with the military elite who essentially control the country. Such entrepreneurs frequently have other similar concessions throughout the natural resources sector. Subcontractors are also used by MTE to carry out logging operations. The subcontractors are obligated to deliver a certain volume of timber to the MTE at a given price.

Local sales of teak logs for domestic consumption decreased by 20 percent during FY2003/04 from the previous year of 334,000 cubic meters, and teak lumber sales increased by 46 percent during FY 2003/04 from the previous year's total of 15,000 cubic meters. Local sales of hardwood logs increased by 5 percent during FY 2003/04 from the previous year of 1,399,000 cubic meters, while local sales of hardwood lumber increased by 18 percent, during FY 2003/04 from the previous year's total of 284,000 cubic meters.

Private sector and joint venture companies can also compete in the monthly tender sales of teak and hardwood logs. For joint venture companies, the sales prices are set at six months average tender prices.

Illicit Trade

Post believes that the utilization of teak logs and lumber and other hardwood logs and lumber are much higher than official figures report because the illicit trade of logs and lumber is a thriving, prosperous trade. Data on this trade is about impossible to obtain and verify, since many of the participants in this trade are engaged in armed conflict with the GOB, or are high-level officials acting independently. The FD attempts to gather data on this trade, but the accuracy of this data cannot be verified independently.

Most of the domestic teak wood supply is provided from private sawmills and timber merchants who purchase illicit logs for milling, since MTE has prohibited the local sales of teak to private companies. Another source of the illicit logs comes from additional teak lumber/hardwood permits sold by high-ranking officials, who make a hefty profit on these extra permits. The contraband products are mostly sold as lumber or value-added products such as furniture, window/door frames, and doors. Most of the teak and Padauk woods that are smuggled out through the Thai and Chinese borders are flooring strips, plank boards, scantlings, or lumber blocks. According to FD data for FY 2003/04, seizures of illegal items was as follows: teak logs 6,510 cubic meters, teak lumber 7,179 cubic meters, hardwood logs 3,396 cubic meters, and hardwood lumber 11,819 cubic meters.

A report produced by the UK non-governmental organization Global Witness *(A Conflict of Interests: The uncertain future of Burma's forests, October 2003)* stated that the figures for illicitly taken products were much higher than officially stated. Based on data gathered by this NGO, the report stated that in CY 2001 the Myanmar Central Statistic Organization reported that timber exports amounted to 688,114 cubic meters, whereas China alone claims to have imported 850,000 cubic meters from Burma, a difference of nearly 200,000 cubic meters. The report went on to say that timber exported to China is generally locally recorded, but local businessmen claimed that these exports are undeclared.

Similarly much of the timber cross border trade with Thailand also appears unrecorded. Most of the illegal timber extraction occurs in Kachin Division, the northern Shan State, and also in Bago, Mandalay, Magwe and Sagaing Divisions.

It is rather difficult for FD to control the forests, especially in the border areas where access is difficult for a number of reasons. Other factors contributing to illegal logging were an increase in population and rising demand for some timber varieties, especially teak and pyinkado. In an effort to counter illegal logging, FD conducts ad hoc and regular checks of extraction sites, vehicles used to transport timber, saw mills, and finished products. Those involved in logging timber are required to apply for extraction permits and to mark all felled logs. The absence of either permits or the markings are used to determine if logs were illegally felled. Those caught with fraudulent documents or timber showing false markings are liable to a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment and a Kyat 30,000 fine (800 Kyat = 1 $ U.S.). Heavier penalties for the illegal extraction of teak are seven years in jail and a fine of Kyat 50,000 fine. Seized timber is usually delivered to MTE and sold at monthly tenders to foreign buyers and to FJVC (Forest Joint Venture Companies).

TRADE

Export Marketing and Milling

The Export Marketing and Milling Department of MTE processes the logs and either exports them in log form or further processes the logs into timber. There are 83 state-controlled hardwood saw mills producing timber for the domestic market and eight state-controlled teak saw mills producing timber for export. In addition, MTE runs four plywood factories, five furniture factories, two molding factories and one flooring and molding factory. The total capacity of these processing units is about 288,000 cubic meters per year. In addition, according to the FD, there are 459 small to medium sized saw mills, 1,224 recutting mills, and 487 factories producing furniture and partially processed products, all privately owned.

Obsolete sawmills characterize Burma's wood industry, although some modern mills have been installed. As a result, according to internal GOB figures, the existing sawmills and plywood factories can absorb only 4 percent of the available AAC's. Exports of logs absorb the remainder. Annual revenue from this undertaking is roughly about US$ 200 million from the state sector and about US$ 50 million from the private sector, including joint ventures. Forestry exports are comprised of logs (85 percent), sawn timber (12 percent), and value added products (3 percent). A total of 10 joint venture companies and private investment companies are now involved in the timber industry.

Marketing

Burma's teak market remains a seller's market and timber reigns as Burma's number one export earner, accounting for 14 percent of Burma's total exports which are valued in US dollars and 37 percent of the country's trade that are valued in Euros in CY 2003. It is said that 75 percent of the teak available in the world market is produced out of Burma. Teak and hardwood logs are presently sold for export through a monthly tender system and also are sold by contract on certain occasions. Sawn timber and downstream products are mainly sold by sales contract. Teak of high quality grades is usually sold through the monthly tenders, while third and fourth grades are sold through negotiations.

Tenders

Teak is sold via a monthly tender, conducted on a sealed bid basis by MTE, with all sales FOB basis. Submittance of earnest money of US$ 15,000 is necessary. In August 2003, due to US sanctions imposed on Burma, the requirement for earnest money was changed to permit the use of Euros - 15,000 for foreign buyers and 5,000 for local Burmese companies.

Average Export Prices

Export prices for teak varies widely from grade to grade and also from specification to specification. Depending upon the quality and specification, teak scantlings are sold at US$ 1,000 to US$ 1,023 per ton, while the higher priced decks fetch up to US$ 3,000 to US$ 5,200 per ton, while the sawing quality teak logs sell for US$ 950 to U$ 2,000 per ton.

Sales

FY 2003/04 (April to December) tender sales amounted to 178,538 cubic meters of teak logs, 16,476 cubic meters of teak lumber, 437,013 cubic meters of hardwood, 1,059,941 sheets of plywood, and other wood 14,426 cubic meters. The average price received for teak logs was US$ 1,253 per cubic ton and the average price received for hard wood logs was US$ 421 per cubic ton. According to BIG magazine, a business magazine in Burma, MTE reported that market demand in CY2003 increased among European, British, and American buyers, but that of Singapore and Hong Kong buyers decreased. India's demand fluctuated and Japan reduced demand. There was no regular buying from Thailand but there was an increased demand from Malaysia. Burmese domestic demand increased due to strong demand from the construction sector.

Exports

Regional economic conditions have a marked effect on Burma's timber prices. Though the situation may be said to have improved, the demand for timber has still not returned to the pre-1997 level. Teak log exports were almost stable during FY 2003/04, from the previous year's level of 300,000 cubic meters. Exports of hardwood logs increased by 9 percent during FY 2003/04 from the previous level of 457,000 cubic meters. The export of teak lumber remained stable during FY 2003/04 at the previous year's total of 26,000 cubic meters. There was no official export of hardwood lumber and 1,059,941 sheets of plywood was also exported during FY 2003/04. In CY 2003 the export value of all forestry products amounted to US$ 324 million and Euro 29 million. Private sector exports were only value-added products, amounting to US$ 28.8 million as of December 2003.

EXPORT TRADE TABLES

Note – All Euro values are in addition to US $ values, as Burma started conducting tenders in Euros and U.S. dollars in August 2003 after stringent sanctions were imposed by the United States.

Export Trade Matrix			
Commodity	Teak Logs		
Time period	CY 2003	Units	000 cum
Exports for			
U.S.			
Others			
China	4		
India	111.4		
Hong Kong	0.8		
Pakistan	4.2		
Thailand	41.8		
Total for Others	162.3		
Others not listed			
Grand Total	162.3		

Source: Customs Data

Export Trade Matrix			
Commodity	Hardwood Logs		
Time period	CY 2003	Units	000 cum
Exports for			
U.S.			
Others			
China	5.9		
India	176.5		
Hong Kong	0.8		
Pakistan	97.6		
Thailand	7.7		
Total for Others	288.5		
Others not listed			
Grand Total	288.5		

Source: Customs Data

Export Trade Matrix			
Commodity	Teak Logs		
Time period	CY 2003	Units	000 cum
Exports for	2003		
January	27,985		
February	10,044		
March	47,084		
April	10,952		
May	7,317		
June	15,487		
July	11,731		
August	17,534		
September	41,477		
October	51,893		
November	21,231		
December	29,365		
Total	292,100		

Source: Customs Data

Export Trade Matrix			
Commodity	Hardwood Logs		
Time period	CY 2003	Units	000 cum
Exports for			
January	32,908		
February	8,521		
March	96,638		
April	31,511		
May	57,256		
June	66,630		
July	27,684		
August	55,624		
September	53,532		
October	36,560		
November	29,846		
December	22,570		
Total	519,280		

Source: Customs Data

Export Value of Timber and Forestry Products CY2003				
Months	A/C	Export Value	Percent	Total Export Value
Jan	US$	26,518,237	11%	267,500,574
Feb	US$	21,407,011	10%	200,079,740
March	US$	33,156,693	18%	183,887,824
Apr.	US$	29,846,192	18%	165,702,585
May	US$	40,236,211	17%	230,535,821
June	US$	29,290,470	15%	195,677,316
July	US$	29,340,544	11%	258,703,811
Aug.	US$	23,129,647	23%	98,984,059
	Euro	*31,353*		*2,191,116*
Sept.	US$	30,380,685	34%	88,955,588
	Euro	*1,868,600*		*12,790,600*
Oct.	US$	22,992,429	12%	197,970,626
	Euro	*8,175,060*		*20,097,653*
Nov.	US$	18,707,556	10%	189,187,377
	Euro	*8,536,421*		*17,956,959*
Dec.	US$	19,064,557	6%	322,766,922
	Euro	*9,919,113*		*17,742,137*
Total	US$	324,070,232		2,399,952,243
	Euro	*28,530,547*		*76,788,465*

Source: TANK Business magazine

Private Sector Exports (US$)

Commodity	Total
Bamboo	74,026
Broom	281,126
Cane	1,145,371
Handicraft	157,476
Hardwood misc. prod.	6,334,751
Plywood (hardwood)	7,064,534
Ohondon bark	21,296
Teak misc. prod.	9,983,604
Teak furniture	3,481,176
Hard wood furniture	35,100
Hardwood Veneer	22,071
Grand Total	28,600,711

Tender Sales Data

Teak Log Sales in Tender No. 04 (July)

Area	Ton	Value (US$)
Europe/UK/USA	197.106	513,767.43
Hong Kong	674.096	836,962.98
India	107.630	140,768.00
Japan	-	-
Singapore	1,140.764	1,537,425.15
Thailand	1,092.672	1,279,069.38
Myanmar	300.788	475,846.68
Malaysia	106.092	116,416.62
Total	3,619.148	4,900,256.24

Teak Log Sales in Tender No. 05 (August)

Area	Ton	Value *(Euro)*
Europe/UK/USA	374.522	*565,132.72*
Hong Kong	518.844	*588,243.84*
India	67.174	*62,256.46*
Japan	28.976	*47,143.85*
Singapore	1,406.128	*1,680,232.74*
Thailand	441.340	*418,928.64*
Myanmar	365.660	*468,248.70*
Total	3,202.644	*3,833,187.05*

Teak Log Sales in Tender No. 06 (September)

Area	Ton	Value *(Euro)*
Europe/UK/USA	319.820	*680,107.21*
Hong Kong	463.178	*542,324.83*
India	262.612	*279,060.42*
Japan	34.472	*93,384.65*
Singapore	578.116	*720,313.22*
Thailand	807.840	*876,190.24*
Myanmar	442.022	*495,525.88*
Malaysia	286.074	*297,879.03*
Korea	10.496	*44,880.90*
Total	3,204.630	*4,029,666.38*

Teak Logs Tender Average Price

Commodity	T04 (July)	T05 (August)		T06 (September)	
	US$	*Euro*	US$	*Euro*	US$
2nd quality					
3rd quality	4,216	*4,539*	5,163	*4,602*	5,136
4th quality	4,235	*4,380*	4,982	*3,976*	4,438
SGI quality	2,430	*2,300*	2,616	*2,438*	2,721
SG 11 quality	1,740	*1,760*	2,002	*1,987*	2,218
SG 1V quality	1,199	*1,071*	1,218	*1,092*	1,219

Teak Logs sold in Tender No:07 (October)

Area	Ton	Value *(Euro)*
Europe/UK/USA	386.274	*799,540.66*
Hong Kong	698.476	*711,337.82*
India	186.046	*176,994.34*
Japan	20.078	*72,125.59*
Singapore	380.316	*479,022.87*
Thailand	1,056.206	*1,133,599.61*
Myanmar	214.280	*233,109.62*
Malaysia	353.214	*373,326.69*
Korea	10.148	*36,634.28*
Total	3,305.038	*4,015,691.48*

Teak Logs sold in Tender No:08 (November)

Area	Ton	Value *(Euro)*
Europe/UK/USA	492.686	*1,020,009.92*
Hong Kong	79.686	*580,758.57*
India	98.146	*116,017.92*
Japan	-	-
Singapore	935.340	*999,500.68*
Thailand	687.232	*709,759.01*
Myanmar	297.982	*249,148.95*
Malaysia	26.624	*55,990.27*
Total	3,109.648	*3,831,185.31*

Teak Logs sold in Tender No:09 (December)

Area	Ton	Value *(Euro)*
Europe/UK/USA	312.012	*539,142.48*
Hong Kong	386.530	*468,792.58*
India	79.536	*86,012.08*
Japan	69.814	*95,171.00*
Singapore	800.276	*1,092,158.28*
Thailand	495.282	*506,412.73*
Myanmar	406.664	*422,323.71*
Malaysia	535.102	*524,761.08*
Korea	14.128	*47,751.78*
Total	3,079.344	*3,782,525.72*

Teak logs tender Average Price

Commodity	T 07 (October)		T 08 (November)		T 09 (December)	
	Euro	US$	*Euro*	US$	*Euro*	US$
3rd quality	*4,327*	4,749	*4,204*	4,920	*4,114*	4,800
4th quality	*3,515*	3,858	*3,512*	4,110	*3,075*	3,587
SG1 quality	*2,176*	2,388	*2,032*	2,377	*1,985*	2,315
SG11 quality	*1,620*	1,778	*1,607*	1,880	*1,599*	1,866
SG1V quality	*1,023*	1,123	*1,020*	1,194	*1,027*	1,198

End of Report.